

# SECTION A, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

## SUBSECTION BOTANY

### Notes on Oklahoma Plants

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The plants listed below, and deposited in the Bebb Herbarium, are preceded by an asterisk when they are thought to be newly recorded for the state. Again the author wishes to acknowledge Mr. Jack Engleman of Woodward, Oklahoma, whose discerning knowledge of the flora of western Oklahoma has resulted in so many discoveries.

**Festuca myuros** L. This European introduction, well known in the eastern United States, was first reported (as *Vulpia myuros*) in 1951 by Waterfall (1951) from near Braggs, Muskogee Co. It has now been found in considerable abundance in a lawn in Norman, Cleveland Co., June 10, 1957, by Elroy L. Rice.

**Panicum anceps** Michx. The most western record we have for this eastern grass is from the North Canadian River bottoms, north of Mutual, Woodward Co., collected as Jack Engleman 950, August 25, 1955.

\***Scleropogon brevifolius** Phil. Two collections of this grass of the southwestern United States and southward have been made by Jack Engleman. Both are from northwest of Boise City, Cimarron Co.

\***Eriogonum vespinum** Shinners. Sand, post-oak woods, 7.5 miles south of Antlers, and thus about 0.5 mile into Choctaw Co., June 7, 1949, U. T. Waterfall 8900. Prof. Waterfall cordially called my attention to this unusual collection the year he collected it, but with the material of it at hand and the related *E. longifolium*, it seemed to fall within the limits of variation of that species. However, Shinners (1954) described *E. vespinum* from the pine-oak woods of eastern Texas. Recently, in studying the material again, it became evident that Waterfall's Oklahoma plant was not a southern variant of *E. longifolium* but a northern member of the woodland *E. vespinum*. Its range, ecology, and early flowering time fit in very naturally with *E. vespinum*.

**Suckleya suckleyana** (Torr.) Rydb. This species was first reported for Oklahoma by Waterfall (1952) from near Kenton, Cimarron Co. A collection has now been made of this rarity from Texas Co. by Jack Engleman.

\***Cerastium vulgatum** L. forma **glandulosum** (Boenn.) Druce. Two collections of the glandular phase of this plant may be cited: Cleveland Co., June 28 (probably in the 1920's), R. E. Berry; Latimer Co., June 12, 1930, O. M. Clark 1359.

\***Papaver dubium** L. Three collections of this poppy, a European introduction, are at hand, all collected by Mr. Robert Bebb in Muskogee Co. One is said to have been collected on prairies near railroad, the other two from along the railroad embankment, where it was "spreading abun-

dantly in the locality." The collection dates are June 2, 1939, May 13, 1940, and June 13, 1940.

\**Rorippa walteri* (Ell.) Mohr. Occasional strand plant near University of Oklahoma Biological Station, Lake Texoma, Marshall Co., March 24, 1957, Goodman 6378. Determined by Dr. Reed C. Rollins.

\**Psoralea rhombifolia* T. & G. This species has been known heretofore only from south of Oklahoma, although Shinners (1951) reported it from Texas only two counties south of the Red River. It was observed several times in 1957 in Marshall Co., both by Dr. George Ware and by the writer. Representative is Goodman 6489, from sandy soil 0.5 mile west of University of Oklahoma Biological Station, Lake Texoma, Marshall Co., July 9, 1957.

\**Malva rotundifolia* L. The name *M. rotundifolia* has appeared in earlier literature on Oklahoma plants, but Morton (1937) showed that the plant passing under this name was *M. neglecta*, by which name subsequent literature has referred to it. There now comes to our attention two collections of true *M. rotundifolia*. They are: pasture near Edmond, Oklahoma Co., July 15, 1931, Chas C. Smith and near the University of Oklahoma Biological Station, Lake Texoma, Marshall Co., July 11, 1957, Goodman 6490.

*Viola sagittata* Ait. Of a few specimens in the Bebb Herbarium that seem to be variants or possible hybrids of *V. sagittata* (and two of them so annotated by Mr. M. S. Baker), one seems clearly to be *V. sagittata*. It was collected on a moist flat in open woods 0.5 mile west of Page, LeFlore Co., April 26, 1947, Robbins 2367. The name appears in Bogue (1900) and Stemen and Myers (1937) listed the plant from the central part of the state.

\**Falcaria sioides* (Wibel) Aschers. Collected 4 miles west of Orienta, Major Co., in deep clay soil, July 30, 1957, by Jack Engleman. This is another fine novelty brought to our attention by Mr. Engleman, whose excellent field knowledge caused him to realize the unusualness of this umbellifer. A Eurasian introduction, it has been found occasionally in the eastern half of the United States. It was first reported in the United States by Gress (1923).

*Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh. This species, so frequent in much of the east end of the state, was interestingly reported by Robbins (1950) from so far west as near Ada, Pontotoc Co. Another collection, similarly noteworthy because of the extension of the known range, was made by Dr. George Ware and Darvin Keck on Aug. 5, 1957. It is from Happy Hollow, a deep little valley near Lark, in Marshall Co.

*Glechoma hederacea* L. Apparently the only literature reference to the occurrence of this species in the state is that of Bogue (1900) who remarked, "Collected in Stillwater." In May, 1957, Mr. Archibald C. Edwards, of Oklahoma City, sent a specimen of this ground-ivy for identification, and kindly furnished information about it. It has been planted in a forested area in the north part of Oklahoma City and has spread rapidly, making an attractive ground cover. Whether this plant can maintain itself during dry years is a matter of conjecture, and it will be of interest to follow its future. Certainly Bogue's plant proved to be a waif.

A definite state record, from a locality more suitable to the plant is now available as Hopkins 3233, from a wet, mossy ravine at Dripping Springs, Delaware Co., May 7, 1938.

*Datura meteloides* DC. This species was reported by Stemen and Myers (1937) from Oklahoma Co. Now it has been found abundantly

established in a wooded ravine at the south edge of Norman, Cleveland Co., Sept. 23, 1957, by Carl D. Riggs.

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